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Arches National Park

Statement for Management

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

May 1988



UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

AUG 17 1988

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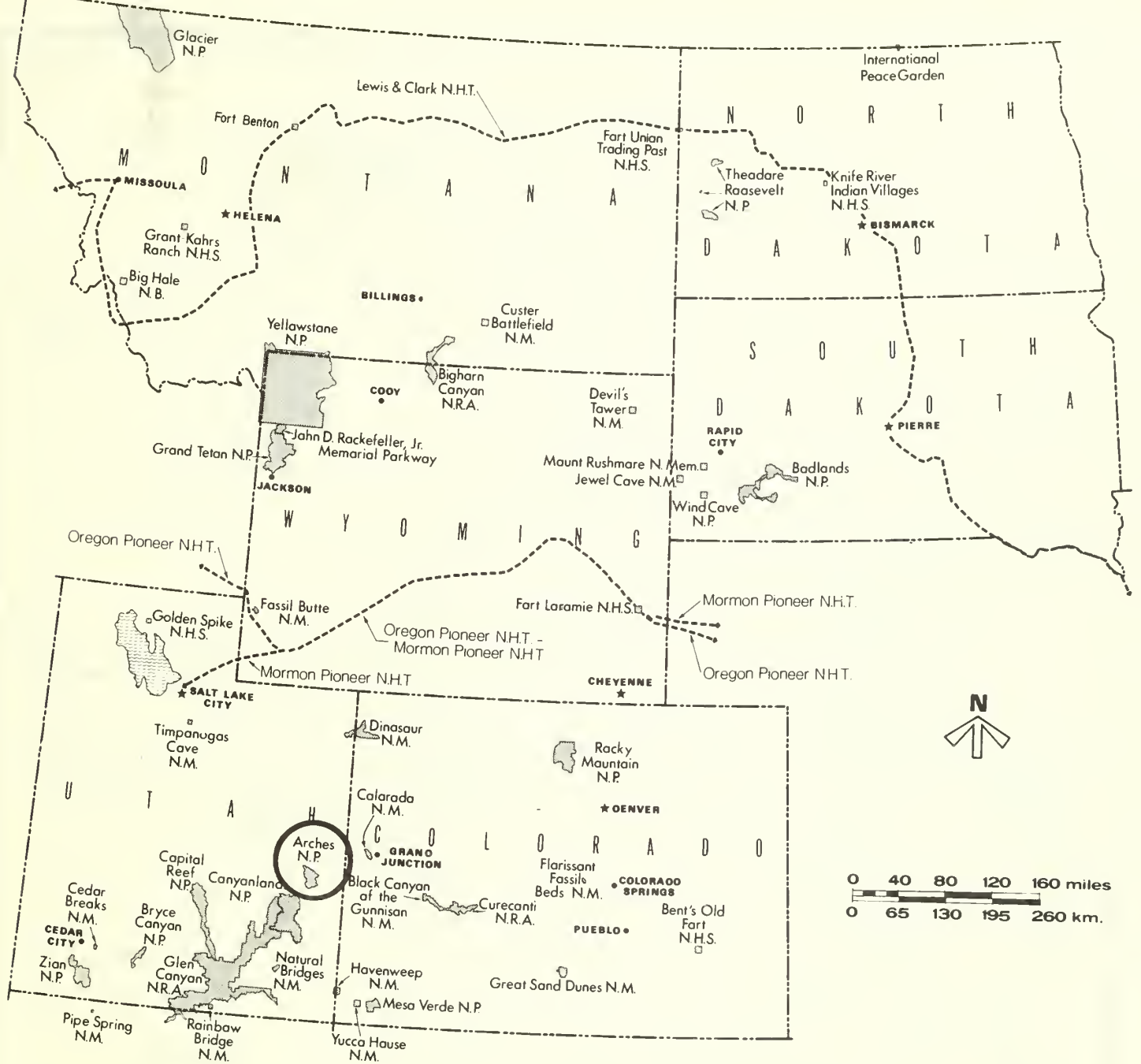
Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Paul Guraedy 2/88
Unit Manager Date


Concurred by: /s/ Harvey Wickware 2/88
Superintendent Date

Approved by: *Jack Neelch* 5/88
Actual Regional Director Date
Rocky Mountain Region



0 40 80 120 160 miles
0 65 130 195 260 km.

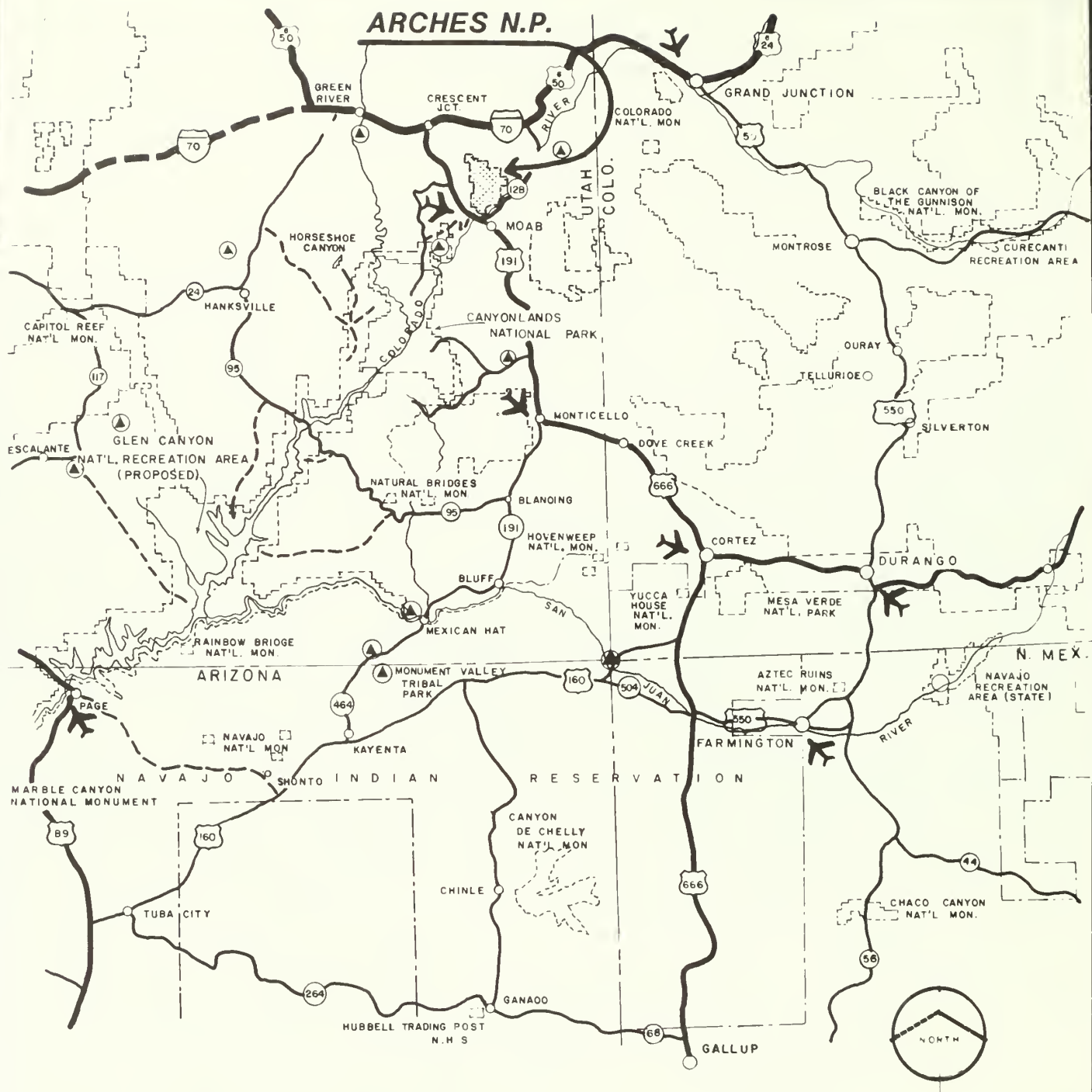
Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
-  National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

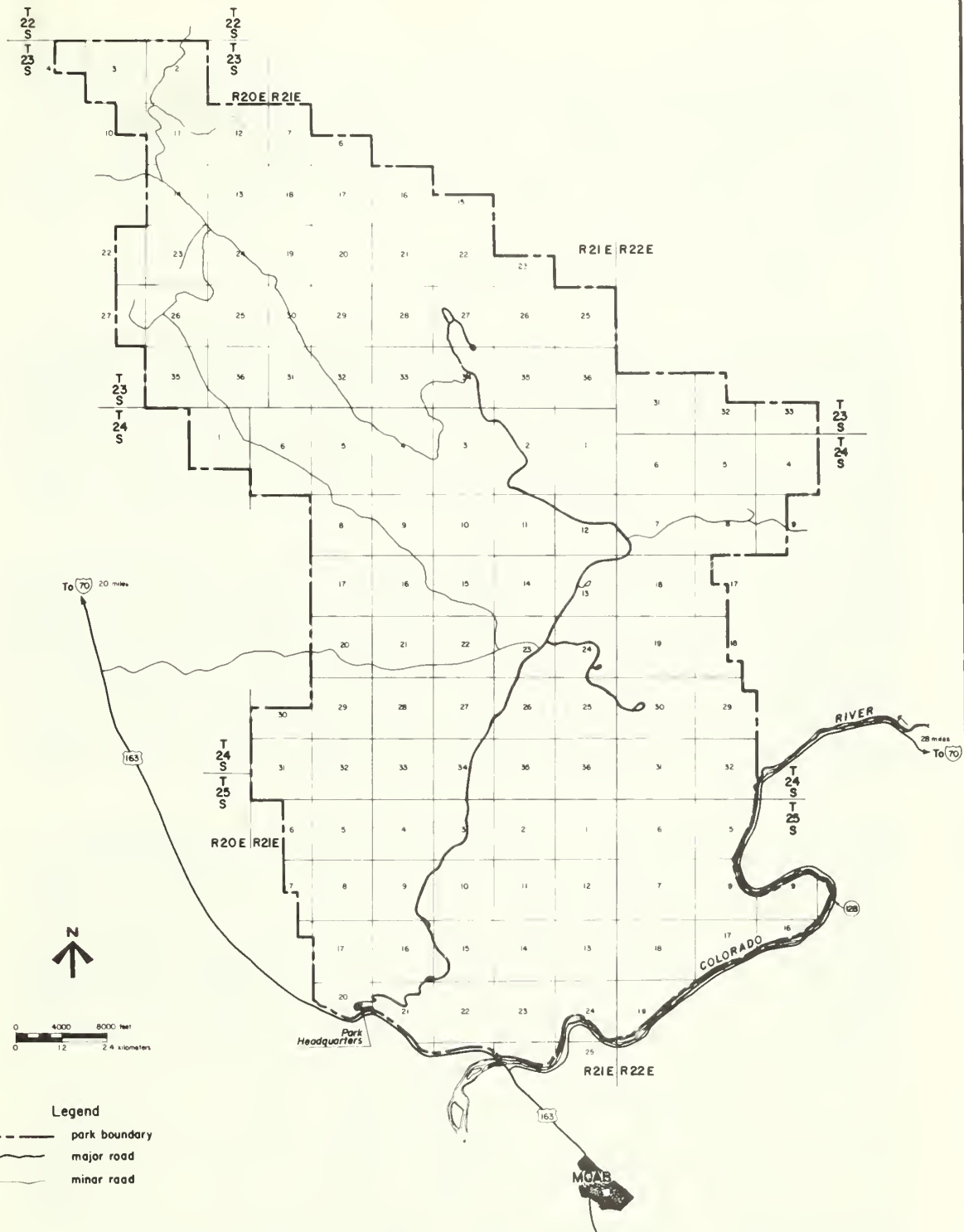
United States Department
of the Interior



VICINITY MAP

ARCHES NATIONAL PARK

United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service



BOUNDARY MAP **ARCHES NATIONAL PARK** GRAND COUNTY, UTAH UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

I. LOCATION

Arches National Park is in southeastern Utah, adjacent to the Colorado River, in high desert country known as the Colorado Plateau. The park, consisting of 73,379 acres, is entirely within Grand County and is 5 miles north of Moab. The park lies within the Third Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

The original Proclamation, No. 1875, of April 12, 1929, establishing Arches National Monument states that the purpose of the monument is to "protect extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the form of gigantic arches, natural bridges, 'windows,' spires, balanced rocks, and other unique wind worn sandstone formations, the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value."

When the monument was enlarged in 1938, the wording also included "Prehistoric structures" of historic and scientific interest. Boundary adjustments were made November 25, 1938; July 26, 1960; January 21, 1969; and November 12, 1971. The 1971 legislation changed the designation from monument to park and changed the acreage to 73,379. The park's purpose has been reexamined and it has been determined that no further legislation is required for definition.

Arches National Park contains the largest concentration of natural stone arches in the country. There are over 200 natural openings and over 50 that qualify by most definitions as arches. Examples of developing, complete, and collapsed arches are all evident within the 114 square miles of the park. Several arches are particularly notable for their outstanding size and erosional history. Landscape Arch is one of the longest natural stone arches in the world. Delicate Arch, a free-standing arch carved from what was once a complete fin, is internationally recognized.

Along with the natural stone arches are many red rock canyons and fins. Against the arid, semidesert environment, these red rock canyons and fins make spectacular scenery for amateur and professional photographers alike.

Several areas of pictographs and petroglyphs are found within the park. Two archeological surveys have been made in the park and approximately 100 sites have been

documented. Surface collections that were made consist largely of small flint artifacts and chips. At present, little is known of the aboriginal people who inhabited the area. The Courthouse Wash Rock Art Panel (pictographs and petroglyphs) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The panel represents the easternmost known occurrence of the Barrier Canyon style. Because the culture that produced this art is so little understood, each locality where it occurs is an important cultural resource.

Physical remains of early ranching and mining pursuits, as well as traces of pioneer routes, exist within the park. The Wolfe Ranch Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places on November 20, 1975. It is an excellent example of early ranching efforts that occurred on the Colorado Plateau in the late 1800's. It is occasionally used as an environmental study area by the park staff and local schools. The caretaker's residence near the Visitor Center is listed on the park's List of Classified Structures. It is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This residence was constructed in 1941 by the local CCC. The CCC-constructed bridge spanning Bloody Mary Wash near the Visitor Center, should also be considered for listing.

Natural history themes of the National Park System Plan that are represented by Arches National Park include:

A. SCULPTURE OF THE LAND: This is one of the major themes represented in Arches and includes landforms produced by the erosive action of water and wind.

B. GEOLOGIC HISTORY: A cross section of geologic strata is exposed in the park with the most outstanding rock formations eroded from the Entrada and Navajo sandstone members.

B. CUESTAS AND HOGBACKS: Examples of cuestras (asymmetric ridges with a tilted dip-slope surface on one side and a steeper slope on the other) and hogbacks (sharper crested ridges possessing steeper slopes than cuestras) exist in the park and surrounding area.

D. DRY CONIFEROUS FOREST AND WOODLAND: The pinyon-juniper community is represented in the higher elevations in the park.

E. GRASSLAND: Most naturally occurring grassland areas in the park have been altered by cattle and sheep grazing.

F. DESERT: The park can be considered a high desert area, receiving an average of eight inches of precipitation per year.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Park resources shall be managed in conformity with the following applicable legislation, regulations, and executive orders:

1. No valid mining claims exist within the park and all park lands are withdrawn from mining activity as a result of Presidential Proclamation No. 1875 of April 12, 1929, and Public Law 92-155. Public Law 92-429 voided all prior mining claims existing within the park which were not recorded with the Secretary of Interior by September 28, 1977. All the claims recorded have since been invalidated by administrative ruling. All oil and gas leases on Federal lands have expired. Federal Potash Lease U-067454 overlaps the southwest park boundary (40 acres).

2. State-owned land within Arches National Park totals 6,902 acres. Current uses include one oil and gas lease and eight grazing leases. These are administered by the State and are subject to change depending on expiration and renewal dates.

3. Grand County acquired 155.10 acres of public domain land from the United States Government before such land was included within the park boundaries (133 acres of this grant are within the park). The United States Government reserved the water and mineral rights. Development of this land by the county was limited to recreation purposes by a provision in the deed.

4. There are no privately-owned inholdings.

5. Wilderness Act recommendations were required by Public Law 92-155. Such wilderness recommendations have been promulgated and reported to the President by the Secretary of Interior and now await final action by Congress. This study proposes that 63,234 acres of land be brought under the legal constraints of the Wilderness Act. Environmental compliance needs related to the wilderness recommendation will be addressed in the next GMP planning effort.

6. Prehistoric ruins, petroglyphs, and pictographs receive additional protection under the Antiquities Act

of June 8, 1906, Public Law 34-225 and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

7. The Clean Air Act as amended in August 1977 (P.L. 95-95, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), designated Arches as a Class I air quality area. Lands surrounding the park are designated Class II.

8. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended in 1978, has bearing on park management because of the possible presence of listed plants in natural spring areas. Also, the close proximity of listed animal species (peregrine falcon) may have bearing on park management.

9. Special use and concession permits covered by the Concessions Act (P.L. 89-249) are issued on the basis of public needs as determined by park management and carrying capacities. Six tour operators hold permits and are authorized to conduct tours in the park:

- RIM Tours (bicycle tour)
- Ken Sleight Pack Trips (horse trips)
- Lin Ottinger Tours (vehicle)
- Tag-a-Long Tours (four-wheel drive vehicle)
- Canyonlands Tours (four-wheel drive vehicle)
- Canyonlands Field Institute (Environmental Education Tours)

Occasionally, special interest seminars such as photography and art workshops also occur under special permits. Commercial filming occurs frequently and is allowed under commercial filming permits.

10. Appropriations not to exceed \$125,000 for the acquisition of lands and interest in lands and not to exceed \$1,031,400 (April 1970 prices) for development were authorized by Public Law 92-155, Section 7, November 12, 1971. However, the monetary ceiling for land acquisition was subsequently raised to \$275,000 by Public Law 94-578, dated October 21, 1976.

11. Grazing under Federal permit within the park was phased out May 31, 1982, in accordance with procedures outlined in Public Law 92-155. In the warranty deed conveying the land around Wolfe Cabin to the National Park Service, Emmett and Lena Elizondo retained water rights for livestock and a stock driveway. These rights expired in May 1983 and have reverted to the park. However, a study is needed to determine the current status of water rights.

12. Special Permit No. SP 1340-8-001 authorized Tommy White to use a stock driveway via Cache Valley, the main park road, and Lower Courthouse Wash. The permit is for one crossing each year about mid-April. The permit expires December 31, 1992.

13. Utah Power and Light Company has a right-of-way permit for less than one mile of power line to service the Arches headquarters area. The permit is Serial No. Utah 013791 issued by the Bureau of Land Management Land Office in Salt Lake City. The permit is issued for 50 years and will expire December 31, 2005.

14. Northwest Pipeline Corporation has Special Use Permit SP 1340-8-0001 for a 26-inch gas pipeline right-of-way which runs through the park for a distance of 6.8 miles. The permit allows a 50-foot right-of-way and access for maintenance. The permit expires December 31, 1989.

15. The Utah Department of Transportation holds Special Use Permit SP 1340-5-030 for portions of State Highway 191/right-of-way on parklands. The permit expires December 31, 1988.

16. Two sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places by authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 80-915). These sites are Wolfe Ranch Historic District and Courthouse Wash Rock Art Panel.

17. The park is under proprietary jurisdiction.

18. Administrative and support services are provided by the Canyonlands National Park staff from Moab.

19. Cooperative Agreements

a. Cooperative Agreement CA 1340-78-02 between the National Park Service and Grand County, Utah, to dispose of solid waste.

b. Cooperative Agreement CA 1340-79-01, September 26, 1979, between Arches National Park and the Canyonlands Natural History Association defining responsibilities.

c. Cooperative Agreement dated November 3, 1980, between the Governor of Utah and the Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service, to jointly identify, communicate, and coordinate actions of common concern relating to the management of State of Utah and National Park Service administered lands and

resources, and provide a mechanism for continuing involvement in the development and revision of general management plans.

d. Memorandum of Understanding dated October 9, 1973, between the Forest Service and the National Park Service to maintain and operate the park's radio-relay booster on National Forest lands in a Forest Service owned building on Lot C of the Bald Mesa Communications Site, W1/2, Section 19, T. 26 S., R. 24 E., SLM.

e. Cooperative Agreement dated June 2, 1967, between the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Monticello Chamber of Commerce, and the Forest Service concerning installation and maintenance of identification signs.

f. Cross-Servicing Arrangement between Canyonlands National Park and General Services Administration (GSA) Interagency Motor Pool 8-6 concerning repair, servicing, and petroleum products for GSA vehicles assigned to the park.

g. Agreement between the Grand Valley Fire Protection District and Arches National Park to provide structural fire protection on call for all Arches National Park structures located in Sections 20 and 21, T. 25 S., R. 21 E.

20. Executive Orders

a. Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 control development and planning on any 100-year flood plain and recognize wetland habitats.

b. Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 require that historic and prehistoric structures and sites be inventoried and placed on the National Register of Historic Places if they meet the stated criteria.

21. Copies of Presidential Proclamation No. 1875, dated April 12, 1929, which provided for the establishment of Arches National Monument, and Public Law 92-155, which changed the designation from a national monument to a national park and included boundary adjustments over the years, are located in Appendix A.

B. RESOURCES

Arches National Park lies within an immense, intricately eroded basin formed on the uplifted Colorado Plateau.

The carved and eroded basin is characterized by deeply entrenched rivers and intermittent streams that have created a labyrinth of canyons. By erosional process and structural deformation, these canyons have been transformed into lands of arches, needles, spires, standing rock fins, mesas, and broad undulating basins. These resources are of primary significance and provide the main attraction for visitors to Arches National Park.

The desert plant community is secondary in significance and consists of the cottonwood-tamarisk-willow community; northern desert shrub characterized by blackbush, rabbit brush, sagebrush, yucca, and greasewood; pinyon-juniper woodland; and hanging gardens of hydrophytic plants along dripping springs. A few plant species may eventually be listed as endangered or threatened.

The fauna consists of various raptors, rodents, snakes, beaver, porcupine, coyote, gray fox, badger, mountain lion, mule deer, bighorn sheep, and bobcats. Endangered species in and near the park are the Colorado River squawfish, humpback chub, peregrine falcon, and bald eagle.

The area is rich in significant prehistoric and historic resources. The evidence available suggests that extensive long-term habitation by prehistoric people did not occur within the present boundaries of Arches National Park. This is likely due to lack of arable land and reliable water sources. However, extensive quarry sites and examples of Fremont and Barrier Canyon style rock art are located within the park. The Courthouse Wash Rock Art Panel is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Approximately one-third of the park has been surveyed for archeological sites, and approximately 100 sites have been recorded. Evidence of historic man is abundant and consists of dugways, mines, cabins, inscriptions in rock and other structures associated with early ranching and mining activities. The Wolfe Ranch Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The caretaker's residence is an example of stone building construction by the CCC and is included on the List of Classified Structures.

C. LAND USES AND TRENDS

State-owned lands within Arches National Park include 11 parcels totaling 6,902 acres. Portions of these lands are under State oil and gas leases and grazing permits.

However, no development or grazing is occurring. The park land protection plan recommends acquisition by exchange and eventual elimination of leases and permits.

Utah State-Owned Land Descriptions

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>
1. 102	Eagle Park	R. 20 E., T. 23 S., S 2
2. 146	Klondike Bluffs	R. 20 E., T. 23 S., S 35 & 36 R. 20 E., T. 24 S., S 1
3. 128	Herdina Park	R. 21 E., T. 24 S., S 16
4. 120	Salt Valley	R. 21 E., T. 23 S., S 32
5. 117	Salt Wash	R. 22 E., T. 23 S., S 32 W1/2, SE1/4
6. 135	Petrified Dunes	R. 21 E., T. 25 S., S 2
7. 134	Petrified Dunes	R. 21 E., T. 24 S., S 36 S1/2
8. 119	Clover Canyon	R. 21 E., T. 23 S., S 36
9. 136	Court House Wash	R. 21 E., T. 24 S., S 32
10. 133	Salt Wash	R. 22 E., T. 24 S., S 32, S1/2
11. 139	Colorado River	R. 22 E., T. 25 S., S 16, N1/2, NW1/4

Grand County acquired 155.10 acres of public domain land from the United States Government, before such land was within the park boundaries. It is located in T. 25 S., R. 21 E., Sec. 26, Lots 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 consisting of 133 acres on the north side of the Colorado River within the park. The land was granted to the county with the provision that it be used only for recreation purposes.

Arches National Park is managed as one administrative unit. The park is accessible by 21 miles of paved roads, 11 miles of graded dirt roads, and 16 miles of four-wheel drive roads. Developed areas include the Devils Garden Campground and the park headquarters area which contains the Visitor Center, residences, maintenance area, water wells, and water tank.

The vast majority of the park is classified as a natural zone (approximately 73,188 acres) and is managed to maintain the back-country character. The number of back-country hikers is increasing and this upward trend is expected to continue. Few trails have been designated, so most back-country hiking is cross-country. An increasing number of rock climbers and horseback riders are visiting the park as well.

Because of its available location, the Visitor Center at Arches National Park is the first stop for many visitors entering the Moab area from the north. Park personnel dispense interpretation information, not only for Arches National Park, but also for the surrounding area and

Canyonlands National Park.

Arches National Park is in Grand County which comprises 2,362,880 acres, over 90 percent of which is public land controlled by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and the State of Utah. Arches is surrounded by lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Utah. Much of this neighboring land is subject to sheep and cattle grazing and oil and gas energy development. Mining claims abound and one potash lease overlaps the park boundary.

The Colorado River forms the southeast boundary and is used for recreational boating. Some access to limited portions of the park is provided by the proximity of boating.

Land uses in the surrounding area include mining and milling, farming, and livestock ranching (sheep and cattle). Farming is generally limited to animal feed and orchards. Tourism and recreation account for much land use on State, Federal, and private lands. The Colorado River provides water for irrigation, milling operations, and water recreation. City culinary water and some irrigation water is obtained from deep wells, as is the water for Arches National Park operations. Oil and gas exploration and production has been, and is, a continuing land use. Subsurface salt products contribute to the commercial production of potash. An underground storage unit for propane gas is situated between Moab and the park.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

In 1987, there were 468,916 visitors, a 174 percent increase over the 171,313 figure for 1974. Between 1983 and 1987 visitation has increased an average of 13% per year. Most visitors stay less than half a day. Arches receives 2.6 times as many visitors as neighboring Canyonlands National Park which had 180,709 visitors in 1987.

Visitation pattern studies indicate that most visitors come from Colorado and Utah and live near a major metropolitan area such as the Wasatch Front in Utah (Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Provo) or the Front Range in Colorado (Denver, Fort Collins, Boulder, Colorado Springs). Most visitors come to camp, hike, photograph, and take scenic drives.

The 53-unit campground is filled most nights during the

heavy use season, from April through October.

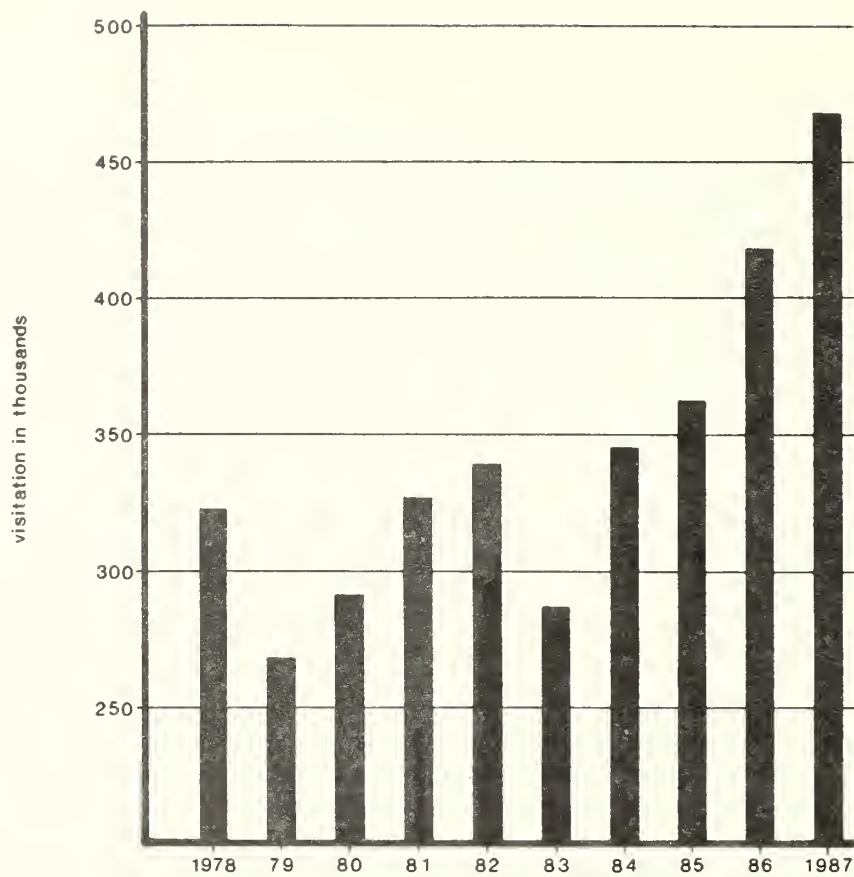
Easter weekend traditionally marks the opening of the peak visitor season. Memorial Day weekend is generally the period of heaviest visitation. Visitation on Labor Day weekend is similar to that on Easter and marks the end of peak visitation, although the campground continues to fill and services are usually continued until mid-October. During this peak visitor season, formal interpretive activities such as walks and evening programs are available every day. Entrance and camping fees are also collected.

Back-country hiking and camping peaks in the spring and fall when water sources are more reliable and temperatures moderate. Summer temperatures in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and the associated lack of water causes back-country use to decrease during July and August.

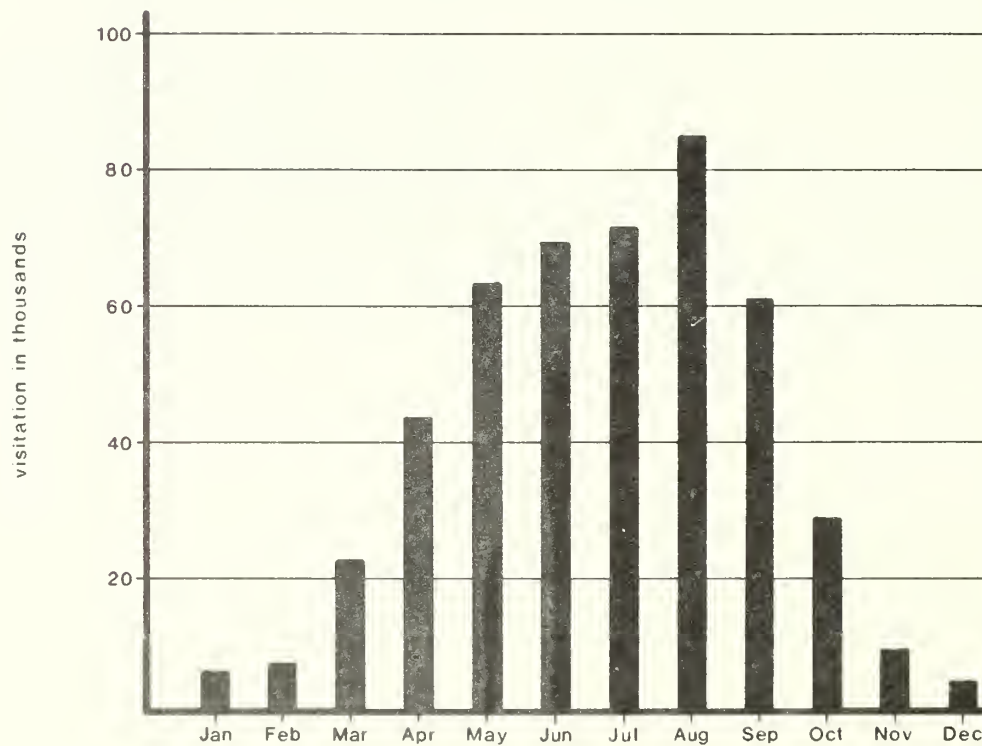
Population centers having a major effect on Arches visitation are Salt Lake City (235 miles), Denver (368 miles), and Grand Junction (108 miles).

Most travel in and out of Arches National Park is by private passenger vehicle. Other means include jeep, foot, bicycle, bus, and horseback. Commercial tours are available by bus, bicycle, horseback, and two- and four-wheel drive vehicles.

U. S. Highway I-70, a major east-west route, is 30 miles north of the park entrance. Moab and Green River have charter air service, but the nearest regularly scheduled commercial air service is in Grand Junction, Colorado. Thompson has passenger rail service. Public bus service is available in several nearby towns, but arrival and departure times are inconvenient. Because of these factors, very few park visitors arrive via public transportation.



Annual Visitation



Monthly Visitation - 1987
Arches National Park

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Buildings and utilities consist of a visitor center and administrative facilities; one entrance station at the main park entrance; six modern two- and three-bedroom homes for park staff; one four-unit apartment used for seasonal quarters; one maintenance building and maintenance yard; two potable water wells and storage tanks (100,000 gallons); one 53-site campground with each site having a table, grill, and vehicle pullout; three modern comfort stations in the campground; 13 pit toilets at major points of interest; two diesel generators and building; one pumphouse in the residential area; and all appropriate water, sewer, and electrical facilities. Also, 3 picnic areas (14 sites) and 2 large group campsites (90-person total capacity) are available.

A complete listing of roads and trails can be found in the files at park headquarters.

A stone "caretaker's residence" built by the CCC is currently included on the List of Classified Structures. It is located at park headquarters and utilized for the park library, curatorial storage, and Canyonlands Natural History Association Office.

The Wolfe Ranch Historic District consists of a cabin, root cellar, and corral and is included on the National Register of Historic Places.

Vehicles currently owned or leased by Arches National Park consist of four trucks assigned to the maintenance division, two passenger vehicles assigned to interpretation, two four-wheel drive vehicles assigned to visitor protection and resource management, one trash compactor, three motorcycles used for back-country patrol, and one Cushman used for fee collection.

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F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Plan/Study</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Master Plan	1967	Outdated
General Management Plan		Tentatively scheduled FY89
Land Protection Plan		WASO review
Natural Resource Management Plan	1974	Revised 1985
Back-Country Management Plan	1973	Revised 1985
Wild Land Fire Control	1979	Updated 1983
Interpretive Prospectus	1979	Current
Cultural Resource Management Plan	1986	Current
Wilderness Recommendation	1974	Needs update, EIS
Annual Statement for Interpretation	1988	Current
Safety Plan	1981	Current
Structural Fire Plan	1983	Current
Aerial Photo Survey	1977	Needed periodically
Archeological Resources Survey	1974	Needs completion
Historical Resources Survey	1987	Current
Endangered Plants Study		Needed
Water Rights Study		Needed

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING MAP

The park is a natural area managed primarily to preserve its natural features and to provide enjoyment. Legislative constraints, historic sites, and park development add to the scope of park management. The following zones and subzones guide management strategy.

1. Natural Zone - 73,188 acres (approximate)

a. The Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone, an estimated 2,880 acres, includes arches, rock fins, spires, and other outstanding rock structures which are the primary focal points for park visitors. The major portion of park management action is directed to this subzone. Roads provide viewing access and short trails allow close human contact with the land. Waysides, self-guiding booklets, and personal interpretation are stressed. Some back-country use occurs.

b. A Wilderness Subzone contains the 54,450 acres which have been recommended for wilderness designation and 9,050 acres of potential wilderness. This subzone includes much of the outstanding natural features and is managed according to wilderness policies.

c. The Natural Environment Subzone, approximately 8,761 acres, includes all other lands and road corridors

in the Natural Zone not included above. The land is managed to protect the natural environment and provide for compatible recreation such as hiking and backpacking. There are no trails, so back-country travel is cross-country.

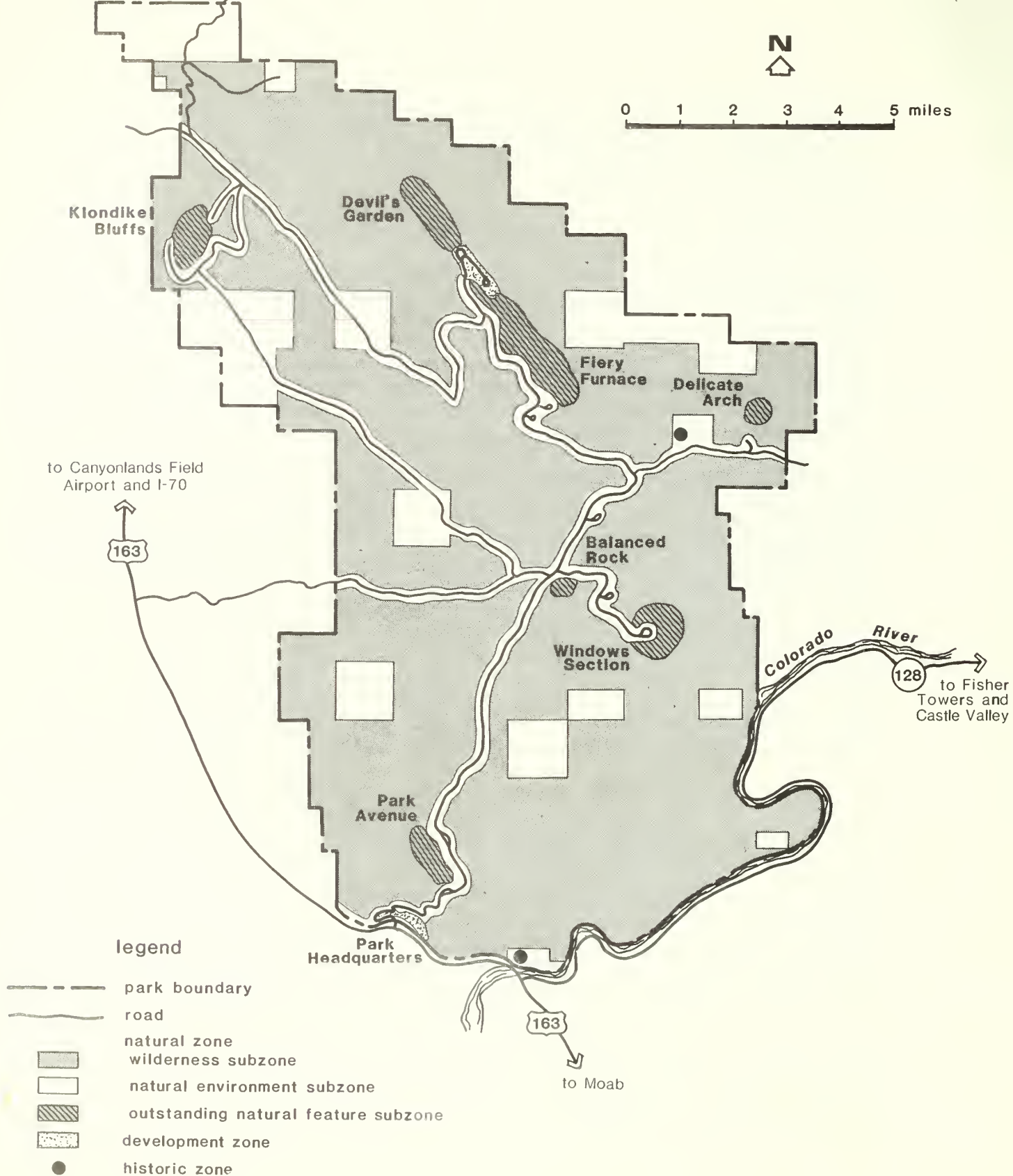
2. Historic Zone - 120 acres (approximate)

The Wolfe Ranch Historic District and the Courthouse Wash Rock Art Panel are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Management emphasis is on protection, preservation, and interpretation of these resources. The "Caretaker's Residence" near the Visitor Center is eligible for nomination to the National Register. Management efforts are directed towards maintaining the integrity of the dwelling.

3. Park Development Zone - 71 acres (approximate)

The zone includes the Devil's Garden Campground (14 acres) and the park headquarters area (57 acres), which contains the Visitor Center, residences, maintenance area, water wells, and water tank.

Total park acreage is 73,379 acres.



Existing Management Zoning Map

Arches National Park

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

IV./V. MAJOR ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

A. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Official Designation of Historic Structures and Sites

Objective

Complete inventory of park historic structures and nominate eligible structures to the National Register of Historic Places and/or the List of Classified Structures. Inventory has been completed; nomination in progress.

Issues

a. Caretaker's residence is currently on List of Classified Structures and is included in the National Register nomination that is in progress.

2. Planning Guidelines for Wolfe Ranch Historic District

Objective

Stabilize and maintain Wolfe Ranch as it appeared in 1888-1910.

Issues

a. No historic structure report and preservation guide exists to guide management actions.

b. Safety aspects of unsupervised visitation to Wolfe Ranch.

3. Archeological Resources Inventory

Objective

Complete archeological survey of park and National Register evaluation.

Issues

a. A complete parkwide survey for archeological resources is needed.

b. Lack of adequate information base to guide management actions.

c. Without a complete survey the park is not in compliance with Executive Order 11593.

4. Museum Collection

Objective

Provide for professional level of curatorial care for historic and prehistoric artifacts.

Issues

a. Artifact collection for the Canyonlands Complex (Arches, Canyonlands, Natural Bridges) is housed at Arches.

b. No scope of collections statement exists to guide acquisition, maintenance, and disposition.

c. Collection is in the process of being inventoried, maintained, and stored according to the standards prescribed by NPS-6 (Interpretation and Visitor Services).

5. Vandalism of Cultural Resources

Objective

Decrease/eliminate vandalism and unintentional destruction of cultural resources.

Issues

a. Presently only partial information exists in park files.

b. Numerous boundary changes and a change in designation from national monument to national park have occurred. This change in designation resulted in a change in allowable uses of the area over the years.

c. Information will be lost as long as the compilation is delayed.

B. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Desert Bighorn Sheep

Objective

Reintroduce a viable population of bighorn sheep into the park.

Issues

- a. Bighorn sheep are known to have historically used the area.
- b. Monitor suitability of habitat for bighorn sheep.
- c. Monitor population after reintroduction.

2. Pronghorn Antelope

Objective

Assess whether a viable population can be transplanted into the park.

Issues

- a. Pronghorn antelope are known to have historically used the Salt Valley area of the park.
- b. Water may not be adequate and habitat may not be large enough.
- c. Use of adjacent public lands (BLM) could be affected by pronghorn crossing boundaries.

3. Native Vegetation

Objective

Protect and preserve the native vegetation in the park.

Issues

- a. Cryptogamic soils can be damaged by visitors.
- b. Competition from exotic species such as tamarisk, halogeton, and Russian thistle.
- c. Grazing and oil and gas exploration have resulted in impacted and disturbed areas.
- d. Trespass by domestic livestock damages native vegetation.
- e. Fencing of the park boundary is not complete.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species

Objective

Identify listed species within the park and maintain and enhance habitat for threatened and endangered species.

Issues

- a. The plant species inventory is incomplete. Suspected species exist in some seep spring locations.
- b. Peregrine falcons have occasionally been observed and may be nesting in the park.

5. External Threats

Objective

Protect the park from external threats such as encroachment by oil and gas exploration and energy developments.

Issues

- a. There is increased interest by energy companies in exploration of lands adjacent to the park.
- b. The only access to Dry Mesa is through park lands and impact does occur when access is permitted.
- c. The park boundary is not adequately marked and fenced.
- d. Low flying military jet aircraft often cause sonic booms which could affect geologic features, cultural resources, and wildlife.
- e. Maintenance of the Northwest gas pipeline requires access which causes impacts to the area.

6. Water Resources

Objective

Monitor water quality and quantity in natural springs, streams, and aquifers to protect the public and sustain native populations of flora and fauna.

Issues

- a. Survey of water resources both surface and

subsurface is incomplete.

b. Water quality is not known; visitors need to be warned of potential problems.

c. A water rights study including quantity and in-stream flow to achieve present and future administrative purposes needs to be completed to protect the park's legal interests.

7. Native Wildlife Species

Objective

Preserve and protect native wildlife species.

Issues

a. Poaching of deer and bobcat is suspected along remote boundaries of the park.

b. Competition from exotic animal species, such as trespassing domestic livestock, is reducing forage available for native species.

8. Visitor Impacts

Objective

Protect the natural environment from impacts by visitors.

Issues

a. Visitors congregate in specific high use areas and cause damage to resources.

b. Carrying capacity of park areas is not known and could be exceeding acceptable levels.

c. Off-road vehicle use occurs occasionally and causes damage to cryptogamic soil and vegetation.

d. Designated hiking trails are few, and off-trail hiking by visitors in fragile areas causes damage to cryptogamic soil and vegetation. This has resulted in multiple trailing and has caused visual impacts as well.

e. The park is receiving an increasing number of requests to hold special events (such as concerts) which can adversely affect park resources.

9. Air Quality

Objective

Maintain Class I air quality standards.

Issues

- a. Regional industry is thought to be degrading air quality in the park.
- b. Future regional development and industry proposals are expected to occur which may degrade air quality.

10. Fire Management

Objective

Manage fire to act as a natural component in the ecosystem.

Issues

- a. Since grazing has been eliminated from the park, fuels have been increasing in quantity.
- b. Elimination of fire has caused a change in natural plant succession.

C. VISITOR SERVICES

1. Visitor Protection

Objective

Minimize threats to the health and safety of visitors.

Issues

- a. High summer temperatures, limited water supply and hazardous terrain are threats to visitor safety.
- b. Personal property, especially in unattended vehicles, is subject to theft.
- c. Traffic hazards are caused by visitors stopping on roadway, and by traffic congestion around popular features.
- d. In-park personnel housing to support protection of the resource, visitors, and facilities is available and should be retained.

2. Interpretation

Objective

Provide for visitor education and enjoyment through the interpretation of park resources, values, and primary themes.

Issues

- a. Visitor understanding of the park's primary themes including geology, flora and fauna, and human history.
- b. Educational and interpretive programing concerning visitor impacts on park resources.
- c. Education and interpretive programing concerning visitor violations of Federal regulations.
- d. Visitor understanding and appreciation of the National Park Service mission.

3. Park Development

Objective

Retain the lowest possible level of development to satisfy the needs of a wide diversity of interest.

Issues

- a. Developed campground is maintained at current capacity (53 sites) and level of development.
- b. Improve the Wolfe Ranch/Delicate Arch access road by converting the existing dirt road to a paved road.
- c. Improve the Salt Wash crossing on the Wolfe Ranch/Delicate Arch road to provide long-term flood protection with year-round access.
- d. All other two-wheel and four-wheel drive roads are to be maintained at the current level without further development.
- e. Vehicular access to the park is limited to the present level (main park entrance off Highway 191, Salt Valley Road on the north boundary, Willow Flat Road on the west boundary).

f. Legislation would be required should the park boundary need to be modified for the protection of park resources.

APPENDIX A

4. Arches National Monument

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1875—Apr. 12, 1929—46 Stat. 2988]

WHEREAS, there are located in unsurveyed townships twenty-three and twenty-four south, range twenty-one east, and twenty-four south, range twenty-two east of the Salt Lake meridian, in Grand County, Utah, two areas, known locally as the "Devil's Garden" and the "Windows," containing approximately 2,600 acres and 1,920 acres, respectively;

WHEREAS, these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches, natural bridges, "windows," spires, balanced rocks, and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations, the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these features as a national monument, together with such land as may be needed for the protection thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as a national monument all those pieces and parcels of land in Grand County, State of Utah, shown as the Arches National Monument upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof, subject to prior valid claims and pending applications for permits to prospect for potassium under the act of Congress approved October 2, 1917 (40 Stat. 297), provided that they do not involve the ultimate disposition of the title of the United States to any lands within the area hereby reserved.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

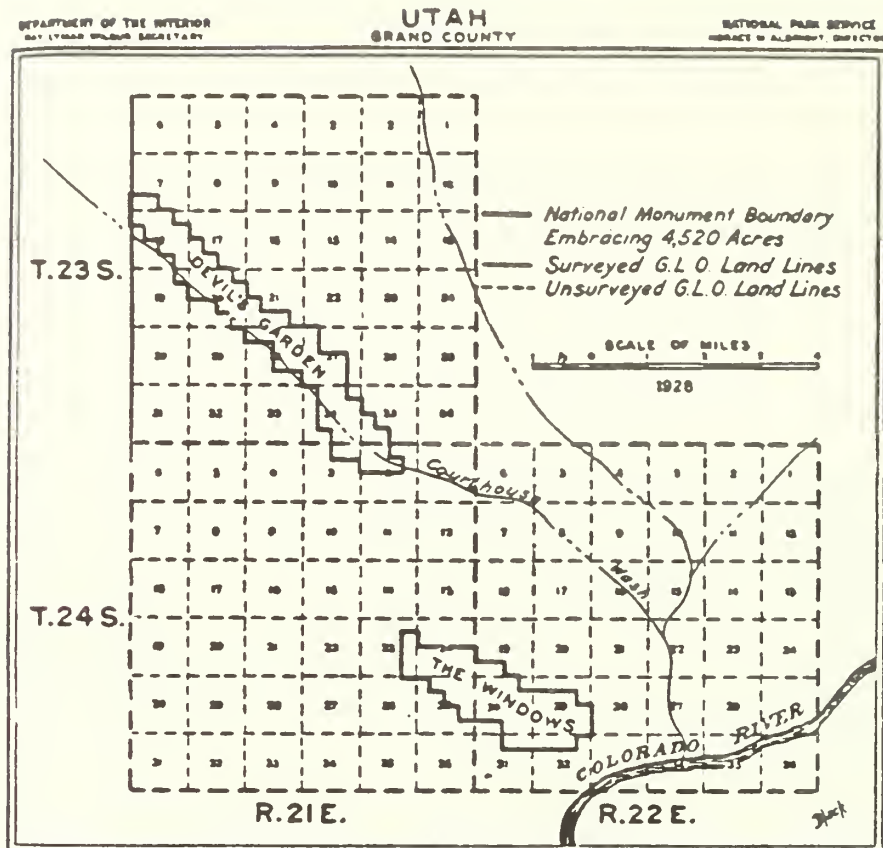
The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and of the
[SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-third.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.



ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2312—Nov. 25, 1938—53 Stat. 2504]

WHEREAS certain public lands contiguous to the Arches National Monument, in Utah, established by proclamation of April 12, 1929 (46 Stat. 2988), have situated thereon geologic and prehistoric structures of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS there are other public lands contiguous to the said monument which are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on the lands included in the monument and on the other lands referred to above; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as part of the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Utah are hereby reserved from all forms of

appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and made a part of the said Arches National Monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN—UTAH

- T. 23 S., R. 20 E., sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$,
 sec. 13, all,
 sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$,
 sec. 23, all,
 sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$,
 T. 23 S., R. 21 E., sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$,
 secs. 16 to 18, inclusive,
 sec. 19, N $\frac{1}{2}$,
 sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$,
 secs. 21 and 22,
 secs. 26 to 28, inclusive,
 secs. 34 and 35,
 T. 24 S., R. 21 E., sec. 1, all,
 sec. 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$,
 sec. 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$,
 secs. 12 and 13,
 secs. 23 to 27 and 33 to 35, inclusive,
 sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ (all unsurveyed),
 T. 25 S., R. 21 E., secs. 3 to 5 and 8 to 10, inclusive,
 secs. 15 to 17, inclusive,
 sec. 22, all
 and all those parts of secs. 20, 21, 27 and 28 north of
 State Highway No. 450,
 T. 24 S., R. 22 E., sec. 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$,
 secs. 5 to 8, inclusive,
 sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$,
 secs. 17 to 20, inclusive,
 secs. 29 to 30,
 sec. 31, N $\frac{1}{2}$,
 sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$,

aggregating approximately 29,160 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

The Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3887

ENLARGING THE ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH

WHEREAS, the Arches National Monument in Utah was established by Proclamation No. 1875 of April 12, 1929, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2312 of November 25, 1938, and its boundary adjusted by Proclamation No. 3360 of July 22, 1960, to reserve and set apart areas containing extraordinary examples of wind-eroded sandstone formations and other features of geological, historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the public interest to add to the Arches National Monument certain adjoining lands which encompass a variety of additional features which constitute objects of geological and scientific interest to complete the geologic story presented at the monument; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation * * * objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected:"

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, *supra*, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following described area are hereby added to and made a part of the Arches National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately owned lands within those boundaries shall become and be reserved as parts of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

T. 23 S., R. 20 E.,

Sec. 11;
Sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 14;
Sec. 24, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 25 and 26;
Sec. 27, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 24 S., R. 20 E.,

Sec. 1.

T. 23 S., R. 21 E.,

Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 36.

T. 24 S., R. 21 E.,

Sec. 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10;
Sec. 11, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32;
Sec. 36, S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 25 S., R. 21 E.,

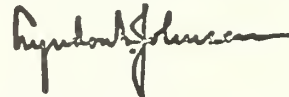
Secs. 1 and 2;
Sec. 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14;
Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23;
Secs. 24, 25 and 26—those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River.

- T. 23 S., R. 22 E.,
 Sec. 31;
 Sec. 32, $W\frac{1}{2}$ and $SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, $S\frac{1}{2}$.
 T. 24 S., R. 22 E.,
 Sec. 4, $E\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 9, $E\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 10 and 11;
 Sec. 12, $S\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 13, 14, 15, and 16;
 Sec. 17, $E\frac{1}{2}$ and $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 20, $NE\frac{1}{4}$, $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, and $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 21, 22, 23, and 24;
 Secs. 25, 26, 27, and 28—those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 29, $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 31, $S\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 32, that portion of the $S\frac{1}{2}$ lying west and north of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 33, that portion lying west and north of the right bank of the Colorado River.
 T. 25 S., R. 22 E.,
 Sec. 5, that portion lying west of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Secs. 6 and 7;
 Secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17—those portions adjoining the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 18;
 Secs. 19 and 20—those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River.
 T. 24 S., R. 23 E.,
 Sec. 18, $SW\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, $W\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 30, lots 3 to 7, inclusive and lots 11 and 12;
 Containing 48,943 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.



[F.R. Doc. 69-S98; Filed, Jan. 21, 1969; 10:31 a.m.]

Proclamation 3360
MODIFYING THE ARCHES NATIONAL
MONUMENT, UTAH
By the President of the United States
of America
A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Arches National Monument in Grand County, Utah, established by Proclamation No. 1875 of April 12, 1929, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2312 of November 25, 1938, was reserved and set apart as an area containing extraordinary examples of wind-eroded sandstone formations and other geologic and prehistoric structures of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Arches National Monument certain contiguous lands on which outstanding geologic features of great scientific interest are situated, and certain other lands adjacent to the monument which are essential to the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on such lands and on lands now comprising a part of the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would also be in the public interest to exclude from the monument certain lands in the southeast section thereof, contiguous to the Salt Wash escarpment, which are used for grazing and which have no known scenic or scientific value:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16

U.S.C. 431), and subject to valid existing rights, do proclaim as follows:

The lands now owned by the States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of land are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Arches National Monument; and lands owned by the State of Utah within such boundaries shall become and be reserved as a part of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 24 S., R. 21 E.

Sec. 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

comprising 480 acres, more or less.

The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Arches National Monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 24, S., R. 22 E.,

Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 29, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

comprising 720 acres, more or less.

The boundaries of the Arches National Monument are modified accordingly.

The public lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTZ,
Secretary of State.

[P.R. Doc. 60-7066; Filed, July 26, 1960;
2:20 p.m.]



Public Law 92-155
92nd Congress, S. 30
November 12, 1971

An Act

85 STAT. 422

To establish the Arches National Park in the State of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That (a) subject to valid existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Proposed Arches National Park, Utah," numbered RPSSC-138-20, 601E and dated September 1969, are hereby established as the Arches National Park (hereinafter referred to as the "park"). Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Arches National
Park, Utah.
Establishment.

(b) The Arches National Monument is hereby abolished, and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park. Federal lands, waters, and interests therein excluded from the monument by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the laws applicable to the public lands of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange or otherwise, the lands and interests in lands described in the first section of this Act, except that lands or interests therein owned by the State of Utah, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the approval of such State or political subdivision.

Lands,
acquisition.

SEC. 3. Where any Federal lands included within the park are legally occupied or utilized on the date of approval of this Act for grazing purposes, pursuant to a lease, permit, or license for a fixed term of years issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior shall permit the persons holding such grazing privileges or their heirs to continue in the exercise thereof during the term of the lease, permit, or license, and one period of renewal thereafter.

Grazing priv-
ileges.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting in any way any rights of owners and operators of cattle and sheep herds, existing on the date immediately prior to the enactment of this Act, to trail their herds on traditional courses used by them prior to such date of enactment, and to water their stock, notwithstanding the fact that the lands involving such trails and watering are situated within the park: *Provided*, That the Secretary may designate driveways and promulgate reasonable regulations providing for the use of such driveways.

Livestock
trails, watering
rights.

SEC. 5. (a) The National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary, shall administer, protect, and develop the park, subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

Administration.

(b) Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the park for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness shall be in accordance with said Wilderness Act.

16 USC 1.
Report to
President.

85 STAT. 423

Road align-
ments, study.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate Federal departments and appropriate agencies of the State and its political subdivisions shall conduct a study of proposed road alignments within and adjacent to the park. Such study shall consider what roads are appropriate and necessary for full utilization of the area for the purpose of this Act as well as to connect with roads of ingress and egress to the area.

Report to
Congress.

(b) A report of the findings and conclusions of the Secretary shall be submitted to the Congress within two years of the date of enactment of this Act, including recommendations for such further legislation as may be necessary to implement the findings and conclusions developed from the study.

Appropriation.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, not to exceed, however, \$125,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not to exceed \$1,031,800 (April 1970 prices) for development, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering cost indices applicable to the types of construction involved herein. The sums authorized in this section shall be available for acquisition and development undertaken subsequent to the approval of this Act.

Approved November 12, 1971

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 92-535 accompanying H.R. 7136 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

SENATE REPORT No. 92-152 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 117 (1971):

June 21, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 4, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 7136.

Oct. 29, Senate agreed to House amendments.

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